Amneements To-Day. Minerally's Theatre—Our Goldine,
Eleater & Bin'is Garden—Cencert,
Fledinous Squares I bender—Cencert,
Fledinous Squares I bender—Hasel Kirks.
Hedropol tam Convert Hath Phreadway, 1th av., and distat.
Rev. York Aquardum—Pinators.
N bio's G. reion—The Child Staties.
Union Squares Theatre—The Lore of His Life.
Wallack's Theatre—Rift, the Arkanas Traveller,
Windows Theatre—Hearts of the Windsor Theatre-Hearts of Oak.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending June 12, 1880, was: Total for the week 950,151

What Are Gen. Arthur's Political Principles?

The personal character and military career of Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR may be beyond criticism; but when a man comes before the country as the candidate of one of the great parties into which the voters are divided for the office of Vice-President, it becomes important to look into the political principles he has heretofore avowed and

supported. The great issue which has been before the country for a year past, and which occupied and engrossed the attention of the National Convention at Chicago for several days, was whether a person should be elected President a third time, or whether the example set by Washington and followed by his illustrious successors should be adhered to. On that issue Gen. ARTHUR took the Imperial side. He was for the third term,

which every one knows was the first great stride in the direct road to a monarchy. No Imperialist can receive the vote of the State of New York for Vice-President.

A Defence of Garffeld.

That ancient, sedate, and respectable daily newspaper, the Advertiser of Boston which could not countenance JAMES G BLAINE because of his corruption, professes to be satisfied of the purity of JAMES A. GARFIELD's character. And it is the first Republican newspaper, so far as we know, that has undertaken to defend his Credit Mobilier record. We print every word which the Advertiser has to say on this point:

"It is sufficient to say, in answer, that Gen. Garriets solemuty denied connection with that business; that the committee of investigation, which brought in a resolution to expel Mr. OARES ARES and Mr. JANES BROOKS, did not even suggest a censure of Gen. Gaurield. Not only was his alleged offence not proved, but his innocence wa established as far as a negative can be made sure. Mr HOAR, who presided over the Convention, was a member of the POLAND committee, and Gen. HAWLEY was one of the gentlemen are carnestly and enthusiastically in favor o Gen. GARFIELD as a candidate. Neither of them would be so if he believed that there was the least smell of corruption about his garments; and there is not, and his slanderers know there is not."

The first specification in the Advertiser's defence of GARFIELD is true. Gen. GARFIELD did solemnly deny connection with that business. His denial was made in the most solemn form which men have devised for the protection of justice against falsehood. In the name of God, and with the penalties for perjury full in view, he swore that he had "never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

But that solemn denial was not considered a sufficient answer to the charge. A Republican committee of Congress heard the evidence of his corruption and saw the writter proof; and having heard and seen, they declared that he did agree to receive Credit Mobilier stock, and that he did receive a dividend from the same. Let the Advertiser, if it dare, print side by side GARFIELD's sworn denial and the following final judgment of the Republican committee which

"He agreed with Mr. Anna to take ten shares of Credit received the eighty per cent divisiend in bonds, and sold them for minety-seven per cent, and also received the mixty per cent cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329 This sum was paid over to Mr. GARFIELD by a check on the Sergeant at Arms."

"The committee of investigation, which brought in a resolution to expel Mr. OARES AMES and Mr. JAMES BROOKS, did not even suggest a censure of Gen. GARFIELD." To the everlasting disgrace of the Republican party and of the Republicans on the POLAND mmittee, that also is true. Having tried him and convicted him and put him on record as a bribe taker and a perjurer, his personal friends and political associates allowed him to escape some of the consequences of his offences. But what a defence of GARPIPLD is that!

"Not only was his alleged offence not proved, but his innocence was established as far as a negative can be made sure. On this point let us once more hear Judge POLAND:

" He agreed with Mr. Awas to take ten shares of Crotts Mobile "He agreed with Mr. ARES to take its source of create account stack, but did not pay for the stone. Mr. ARES received the eighty per cent, dividend in lomits, and sold them for minety-seem per cent, and also received the sixty per cent cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$320. This sum sear paid over to Mr. GARFIELD by a check on the Sergment at Arms."

Finally, the Advertiser is convinced that the evidence was naught and the judgment of the Republican committee a libel, for the grotesque reason that Senator Hoar and Gen. HAWLEY 'are earnestly and enthusiastically in favor of Gen. GARFIELD as a candidate, and neither of them would be so if he believed there was the least smell of corruption about his garments."

This is the sort of defence that will elect the man whom the Democrats choose next week to run against Ganfield, the convicted bribe taker and perjurer.

The Robeson Job Again Defeated.

To Mr. WHITTHORNE, the Chairman of the Naval Committee, belongs the credit of defeating the bill for completing the four fraudulent ironelads which Secon Robeson bequeathed as a legacy to the Navy Department when he went out of office in disgrace. Mr. WHITTHORNE not only killed that scheme, but he described Robeson's He pronounced the whole business a daring

piece of rascality. Secon Robeson himself was present in the House at the time this charge was made, but he slunk away without a reply, knowing well that Mr. WHITTHORNE was ready then and there to open up the whole subject, and to expose the corruption and illegality of the original contracts, for which there was not a shadow of authority. The jobbers did not give up with that defeat. They never

surrender while a gleam of hope remains. and strangely enough Mr. McPherson, who recently made a most effective speech exposing these Roneson jobs, was the

ordered by the department under a resolution of the Senate.

That information, such as it is, was beore the House when Mr. HARRIS of Massachusetts made the experiment there Those boards propose nothing more than a new and a doubtful experiment at the very best, which would probably swallow up four million dollars more. These monitors are admitted failures as they stand. They never were intended for anything else than jobs. The plans, the mode of construction, and the equipment have all gone out of

date But the speculators who have already pocketed two millions by the job are hungry for additional appropriations. Their oackers in Congress know that none of these ressels will ever be fit for the uses of war, or be able to contend against any ordinary modern-built ship. But they have the audacity to claim that these ships are needed, in the face of surveys made by competent officers, and of reports from the highest scientific sources as to their worthess forms and construction.

Mr. Anthony, who has always been one of the friends and defenders of Smoon Robs son, said in the Senate:

" We have now a very inefficient navy. We have upthe stocks four ironelads which, when completed, will be equal to anything affeat, and will be able to meet any thing that foreign powers can bring against us."

This false statement was not made in the heat of debate, but was deliberately prepared and uttered to mislead the Senate, by one of the oldest members of the body. An-THONY has long been connected with the Committee on Naval Affairs. Every official report from an impartial source flatly contradicts his reckless assertion and convicts him of having wilfully perverted the truth in order to help an outrageous job.

Fortunately the rules of the Senate excluded the amendment from the Sundry Civil bill, to which Mr. McPHERSON sought to attach it. The job may be considered as killed for this session. What may become of it at the next cannot be surely foretold, after the recent recantation of the House on the star service job. Four millions will go very far to conquer the prejudices of Congressional patriots.

The State Donid of Health Begins Work

The bill establishing a State Board of Health having become a law, the Board has got itself organized and is ready for business. This Board consists of nine persons, three of whom, the Attorney-General, the Superintendent of the State Survey, and the Health Officer of this port, are ex-officio members. Of the others, two must be physicians, one a Commissioner of our city Health Department, and two Commissioners of Health in other cities of the State. There remains one member to make up the nine, and he is the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. Of the five medical gentlemen on the Board, one Dr. JOHN S. DELEVAN of Albany, is a homoopathist, his appointment having undoubt edly been made both as a recognition of that branch of medical practice and because Gov. CORNELL is a believer in the homoso pathic theory.

The State Board of Health is therefore composed of a body of gentlemen who, as a whole, will command the respect of the publie. Their duties are mainly confined to the gathering of the vital statistics of the State. They are also directed to take cognizance of the general interests of health and life among the people, to investigate the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics, and to examine into nuisances, and report plans for their abatement. But, as matter of fact, we suppose the State Board, in respect of these latter matters, will merely act as the adviser of the local Commissioners of Health. Its most important work, therefore, is to be the collection of vital statistics, in which

the State, as a whole, is now deficient. If it shall organize a system for the securing of such statistics equal to that of Rhode Island or Massachusetts, for Instance, the wisdom of its organization will be vindicated: but if it fails in doing this, the \$15,000 a year appropriated for its expenses will be largely wasted. For we cannot expect that in its advisory capacity the new Board will be able to accomplish much substantial good. The local health organizations must do the work of sanitary regulation for themselves, and no such State Board is likely to keep itself advised of the special needs of each community.

It is well known that even in this city, where the registration of vital statistics is more perfect than elsewhere in the State, the record of births and marriages is so incomplete as to be lacking in scientific value. though of our deaths we have a record whose accuracy and completeness are not surpassed by that of any other town in the world. If the State Board of Health shall devise a practical remedy for these grave defects, it will deserve the highest praise Still, if our own Health Department, with its admirable organization and direction, has been unable to accomplish that end, we have not much reason to hope that the new Board will do any better for us, to say nothing of the State at large. It, however, is directed to recommend laws and changes of laws to secure greater accuracy in the registration, and its performance of this duty will afford a test of its practical utility; for under the present system of laws, a full and accurate registration of

vital statistics seems to be impossible. It is therefore of the highest importance that the direction of this State Board, whose usefulness is so problematical, should be in thoroughly competent hands. In its practical operation the actual director and main worker must be the Secretary of the Board, who alone receives a salary. It is, in reality, only a body of gentlemen, occupled with other matters, and without special experience in sanitary and statistical investigations, surrounding one man, who is expected to give his whole time and attention to the work of the Board. The organization appears to have been designed simply to give dignity and authority to the labors of a single individual.

The new Board was really established to make Dr. Elisha Harris, as its salaried Secretary, the Superintendent of the Vital Statistics of the State, as he had previously been the superintendent of the vital statistics of the city. He held the latter place both under the old Metropolitan Board share in it in the plainest possible language. | of Health and under our present Health Department. About five years ago Dr. HARmis's office was consolidated with another and he dropped out of the department. His peformance in this position is therefore worth attention, now that he has been made

Secretary of the State Board. When the reports of Dr. HARRIS AS Register of Vital Statistics of New York were published, they were severely criticised by experts for their lack of accuracy and method. An elaborate review of his report for 1873, for instance, was printed in THE The next appeal was made to the Senate. Sun upon its appearance, and the scientific value of Dr. HARRIS's figures and conclusions was very successfully called in question. Not long after, he was retired from

does not tend to strengthen our confidence in the success of the new Board, nor did it furnish the best recommendation Dr. Harars might have offered for his present place

Where Sherman Might Have Stood.

If at the beginning of the canvass for the Republican nomination John Sherman had taken the position taken by the Republican party four years ago, but since abandoned, and had declared himself unalterably opposed to a third term, he might very likely have received the nomination at Chicago.

At all events he would have made certain of being ranked as one of the foremost patriot-statesmen of the land. Indeed, his position as one ready to sacrifice party ties to a vital principle would have been most enviable. How different is it with him now! He is

miserably defeated in his ambition, while his future is darkened by his abandonment of the great principle on which the salvation of the country was known to rest.

"Some of the passengers helped to man the boats, and they were of more use than many of our own crew, who were deck hands, with no knowledge of boats. That is often the case with the crews of these Sound boats; many of them are fit only for trundling trucks." So said Capt. NYR of the Stonington yesterday.

In the presence of the terrible steamboat disaster on the Sound, public attention in this region is likely to be drawn away from the tornado that destroyed an Iowa village, killing perhaps twenty people, and dashing barns and ouses to fromments.

The Titusville oil fire has probably destroyed a million dollars' worth of property Starting with the Tidionte Company's works, i has ravaged refineries, tanks, bridges, and houses. Titusville has known no such calamity

The wind does not often howl through New York streets as it did for a few minutes yesterday afternoon. As the dust was whirled nioft in grayish-black clouds timid persons in exposed buildings found themselves recalling hat they had read in newspapers about Western cyclones, and didn't find the recol-lection agreeable. Presently the rain fell in about, with a few parting grows of thunder the storm went its way, and the city was lovely with sunshine.

Mr. Ingatus of Kansas may, perhaps, be autious honceforth how he flings out personal effections on the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, even in the heat of debate. His criticism on Saturday, upon Mr. VOORHERS was that the latter "usually gets very animated and loquaclous about this time of day, and we all know the source of his inspiration." This remark he subsequently withdrew; and, in fact, there a nothing in the preceding utterances of Mr. Voornees upon the question at issue, the Mexican War Pension bill, which indicates that they were other than the words of truth and so-

A second point worth noting occurred in this ebate. Mr. INGALLS had sought to fasten on the Mexican bill a provision pensioning all men who had served thirty days in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. Mr. BROWN of Georgia, the newcomer in the Senate, thereapon moved to have Mr. INGALLS's amendment take effect thirty-three years after the close of the war, hat being about the time that has claused since the close of the Mexican waradding that if he should be in Congress in 1898. or thirty-three years after 1865, he would vote to pension every Union soldier.

The late glowing accounts of victories gained over the Apaches do not seem to be much credited in Silver City, where the citizens have just passed resolutions severely censuring Oen. HATCH, and calling for another commander. If Indians could be annihilated by despatches, there would long ago have been no Apaches left on the war-path.

The capture of Arica, the legitimate sequence of the fall of Tacna, makes Chill the military master of southern Peru. While both these places are far distant from Lima, they have a strategic value which the allies can it afford to lose, and also a moral value. Arica is the chief Pacific port for Bolivia, outside of oblia and those smaller seaport towns in her own sole seacoast province of Atacama which Chili long ago took possession of. The fall of Arica carries a meaning to Bolivians accustomed to trade through that port that might not come from the capture of Callao. The importance of the place in this respect was attested by the fact that CAMPERO, the Bolivian President, had command of the land forces nere. The moral effect of this capture on Bolivian spirit cannot but be great; for Bolivia, having lost as much as she well can, may hesitate before spending more blood and money to save Peru.

The orders withdrawing Gen. STEWART from Cabul with the least possible delay are of interest to the Afghans. The GLADSTONE Government, heartily hating Lord Beaconspield's plans of Afghan conquest, probably enjoy making the ex-Premier witness the speedy tumbling of his Oriental castles in the air.

The small value placed by some Congressmen on any cup that merely cheers without inobriating may prevent much attention being paid to the recent disclosures made of the adulteration practised in some of the ten and coffee sold at Washington. But the report of the com-mittee having in charge the bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of human food indicates an astonishing audacity in the adulteration of those two articles. Congressman Beale, in a speech a few days since on this bill, used the ollowing language:

following language:

"The report accompanying this bill shows that the coffee bery, by the bay and carre, is coated with chromate of lead and lampilack to face or improve its emergial I am informed that one result of this modern discovery has been to enhance the price of low grade the coffee in the Brazilian markets from two to three cours a pound. In the report the fact also appears that samples of tea soid in the Washington market, when subjected to analysis, were found to contain less than one in one hundred narts of tea ring principles for the result of the most experienced eye, neither in the amplies. To coffee nor of tea was the slightest indication that they were not entirely natural and pure."

Even those Congressment who do not feel be

Even those Congressmen who do not feel interested in this subject, so far as their own drinking is concerned, should pay attention to it for the sake of their mothers and their sisters

It is explained that HAYES'S appointment of HARTRANFT to be Collector at Philadelphia was designed to give him "a place more befitting than his present one for a person who has been Governor of Pennayivania." But HART-BANPT isn't proud about a little matter like that; anything comes handy to him in the way of an office, whether the berth of President or of Postmaster, always provided that it pays a fat

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A man has been lecturing in these parts on the pyramids of Eavit. He claim they are included the lecture of the pyramids of the claims that recent investigations have proved that the chambers, passageways, wells, and so on are a linking and proplicely of the Christian religion. Is this so!

CLAY P. O., Washington Co., Ia., June 10.

PIAZZI SMYTH, the Astronomer Royal for Scot and, some years ago made an elaborate series of explorations in the Great Pyramid, or Pyra mid of CHEOPS, and published an account of what he had done in a book, which can be found in almost any large public library. Prof. SMYTH concluded that the pyramid was built under Divine inspiration, probably by MEL-CHISEDER, and that it was intended to preserve an inspired system of weights and measures. He also, in substance, adopts the theory of ROBERT MENZIES and some others, that the length of the passageways in the pyramid, expressed in inches, symbolizes certain eras in the world's history. He found the Grand Galchosen advocate of an amendment appropriating \$3,300,000 for the completion of the four monitors. He justified his course by quoting the reports of boards of surveys

tion. Not long after, he was retired from the Words affect, he was retired from the Words aff

llar passages and five small openings above it are regarded as symbolical in some way of what is to occur when the Christian era ends. Prof. Procrow, the English astronomer, ridi-

cules Prof. Smyrn's theories, and says that the Great Pyramid was built as an observatory by the early Egyptian astrologers.

One of the victims of the Narragansett disaster was a Methodist pastor of this city, the Rev. Mr. Loczwood. It does not appear that he had any special premonition of the fate so soon to overtake him, but it is certainly a queer coincidence that he should have written on the fly lenf of a copy of Tom Paine's "Age of Reason which he had with him in his stateroom; "If I go down with this boat to-night, I should be ashamed to have this book found with me, were it not that I read it to refute its doctrines." The number of preachers who acquaint themselves at first hand with the views of the men against whom they thunder from the pulpit is not so large that any of them can well be spared; the knowledge of the use to which he put his last

Our patriotic neighbors of Tarrytown, and indeed the Westchesterians generally, are impatient for the arrival of September and the hundredth anniversary of the capture of John ANDRE. The programme has not been fully made out yet, but a preliminary circular, issued by the citizens in charge of the arrangements gives promise of a notable celebration. We look in vain, however, for any intimation that our millionaire townsman, Mr. Cyrus W. Freld. has been secured as the orator of the day.

hours will beighten the regret that the Rev. Mr.

LOCEWOOD WAS not rescued in time.

Judging from the gains of ARCHER, who lately got \$5,000 as a fee for winning one race, a boy who wishes to rapidly acquire fame and fortune in England might naturally burn to become a great jockey; just as here he might aim to be a walker or an oarsman. Fashionable society also seems to open its doors in England to famous jockeys wider than to mechanics and traders.

Gen. JOE HAWLEY should not gush in the House about GARFIELD's "grand, magnificent One of the duties which a public man heart." owes to himself is not to be ridiculous,

Gen. Joe Hawley should not, while speaking in the House, apply a vulgar and insulting nickname, raked from the Tammany gutter, to the man whom a majority of the people and of the Electoral Colleges chose, four years ago, to be President of the United States. It is neither dignified nor decent.

In the House, last week, Mr. SMITH of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Accounts, reported back adversely a resolution to pur hase 500 copies of the second edition of Mc CHARY'S "American Law of Elections" for the use of members, delegates, and committees of the House. The House has had enough of Mr. GEORGE W. McCRARY's contributions to the law of elections.

Friday's races at Ascot finished the discomfiture of the American horses, who have been beaten thoroughly at this meeting wherever entered. The failures include the running of Boreas ninth in a field of twelve or the Prince of Wales's Stakes; the running of Sig Dance last of all for the Ascot Stakes; the running of Parole in the middle division of a field of thirty-one for the Royal Hunt Cup; the running of Iroquois fifth for the New Stakes for two-year olds; the running of Parole (with the crushing top weight of 146 pounds) eighth or ninth in a fleid of ten for the Ascot High Weight Plate, when the four-yearold winner carried 108 pounds; and the withdrawal of Falsetto, who had been sent to Ascot to win the Alexandra Plate. It was at first reported that Parole had also been beaten, fourteenth among twenty-three, for the Wokingham Stakes. But it has since been learned that he did not run, so that this need not be added to the ample list of failures.

The Obelisk has started for New Yorkpedestal, steps, foundation, alleged Masonic emblems, and all. Gornings accompanies it.

The cricket match played on Friday between Columbia College and the University of Pennsylvania is said to be the first that ever took place on the Hoboken grounds. It resulted. of course, in a victory for the University players, who won by an inning and fifty-seven runs Cricket has of old been a favorite game at the University, and the cloven belong also, for the most part, to the famous Philadelphia clubs, which turn out the best cricketers on the continent. The Philadelphians, it will be remembered, beat the Gentlemen of Ireland by a full inning, and in the first inning of their unfinished game with the Australians of 1878 beat those renowned ericketers. The Co lumbias include some of the most promising members of the St. George's and Staten Island Clubs, and have easily besten the new Harvard Cricket Club. The point to notice is the estabishment of cricket as an annual intercollegiate contest; for this purpose the game is specially fitted, and we may yet find it as customary between other colleges as it has long been between those at the home of American cricketing. Haverford College, and the University of Penn-

sylvania. The directors of the Cincinnati Zoo are. secording to the Commercial of that city, preparing for their patrons a surprise "unique in originatity and stupendous in magnitude. This is what is going to happen to the visitor at a certain point in the garden:

a certain point in the garden:

"He will find himself transported to Venice. Where he is standing will be the place of Sr. Mars. At his immediate right will be the column of Sr. Luks, forty rest high. At his lett, will the west the column of Sr. Luks, forty rest high. At his lett, will the west the column of Sr. Luks, forty rest high. At his lett, will be the search of the left, a set piece axiv feet high finite beautiful for the left, a set piece axiv feet high finite his large of the left, and the large of the light his large of the left, and the large, the beautiful his large, including the island of St. George, the beautiful his venice including the island of St. George, the beautiful Adriatic. The islands of the lare will be surrounded with goodelas, and in short the effect will be to reproduce a senior venice. Out the lake, arranged on a large float, will be produced a series of tableaux, illustrating the Discr wedding the Adriatic and pictures of Venetian lie in the middle ages."

But hitherto Cincinnati, as is well known, has been the Paris of America. Won't it be confusing for Deacon RICHARD SMITH and the other Parisians to find themselves, instead, in the Vonice of America?

A Jerseyman Against McClellan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I see that some of the newspapers are trying to start a McCleCan boom. It does not seem to occur to them as strange that their boom is not seconded by any newspaper in New Jersey, which has been signally honored by Gen. McClellan's acceptance of her Governorship. It is true that in 1864 New Jersey gave McCiellan 7,301 majority over Lincoln for President, and that he had 12,743 majority for Governor in 1877. Then distance ent enchantment to the view, but New Jersey has since had leisure to think of her hasty McCiellan was nominated and has since been

McCiellan was nominated and has since been run by a clique of exclusives known as the State House Ring. He know nothing of the State or its interests when they put him in its Executive chair, and he has viewed every question through their glasses. Many of his nominations have been indirrously unfit, such as no honest Jerseyman who knew his State could have made. nonest Jerseyman who knew his State could have made.

I de not believe that McCiellan is personally dishonest. The trouble is that he never lets his ear down to the people's level. I have known Jerseymen who had travelled from the other end of the State to see him, to be kept in his anter-room for hours until the visitors had to hurry sway to catch the last train by which they could reach their homes, while the familiar faces of the State House Ring passed in and out of the presence without question. I have heard him biterly denounced on such occasions by persons who had thus been denied admission upon most important business on the only day in the week (Tuesday) that he honors the Executive Manston with his presence. Now that your vigorous pen has banished the shadow of third-termism, it is fair to say that it was always possible to reach Grant through the cordion of his military family; but McClellan, whether as commander of the Army of the Potomac, as Chief Engineer of the New York Dock Commission or as Governor of New Jersey, has always been unapproachable by ordinary people.

THE CORRUPT CANDIDATE. High Republican Testimony as to Sen. Gar

field's Character. From the Tribune, Feb. 19, 1673. Let us gather up the ends from all this speri testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guitty knowledge, every man of them, with one excep

tion (Mr. Blame), has been obliged to confess that at some time he had held this stock, and at some time-unde stress of conscience, let us hope, though that is not fully proven-got rid of it. Now let us go slowly over the list:

James A. Garffeld of Ohio had ten shares; he never paid a dollar; received \$312, which after the investige tion began he was anxions to have considered as a loss from Oakes Ames to himself.

There men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful. Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people. From the Times, Feb. 19, 1878.

Of the members referred to Mesers. Relley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony which the committee do not undertake to unravel. The only pessi ble comment on their cases is that had they taken a per tectly upright course in the matter, and refused to have anything to do with the stock, no occasion for contradic tion could have arisen.

Samuel J. Tilden Should be Nominated at

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Of cours the Cincinnati Convention will adopt a resolution flerce ly denounce g the Iraud by which the fairly elected can didate of the party in 1876 was cheated out of the Pres dency, and of course this will be one of the leading is sues of the campaign. Under such circumstances how will it do for that Convention to nominate any other man than Samuel J. Tilden as its standard bearer in 1880 What leader, among all those who have been named as possible candidates, could consistently accept such a nomination? They are "all honorable men." who, in private life, would shrink from a distionorable act They know that Mr. Tilden is the de ture Presidents he United States, and yet it is reported that more than ne of these gentlemen is desirous of securing the nomiation, and is permitting his friends to push his

claims" upon the party.
Suppose Mr. Seymour or Mr. Thurman had been the
claim of the Electoral Conspiracy, what would be
hought of Mr. Tilden it he or his friends engaged in a contest to secure the nomination to the exclusion of the rightful claimant? Would there not be an outery lead and deep against such an outerset. Would be not be denounced as a dishonorable intriguer, and condemned by very fair-minded and right-thinking Democrat?

If there is any manhood, any high chivalrie sense nonor, among the so-called leaders of the party, they will ambe in a letter to the Democratic Convention asking that body to do what right and justice and Democratic maniposs demand at its hands, the unanimous selection of Sam-nel J. Tilden as the Democratic standard hearer of the Democracy—the man who can most surely win, and the mly Democratic candidate who, in twenty years, wa lected President. Any other action will create a feel and of protound disgust in the minds of hundreds o housands of Democrats. No Boltes.

No Dark Horse at Cincinnati!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let us nope that the people will not be compelled to contemplate at Cincinnati anything like the late affair at Chicago, where a man was nominated for the Presidence. ring a fit of race and disappointment, who did not get single vote at the start, when the judgment of the dele-tes was clear and settled. No Republican can say that the was clear and settled, as were or arona, where the property of the settle settled in the settle where the settle settle settle settle settle settle renether a distance settle settle settle settle settle renether as the settle settle settle settle settle settle and man after the settle d bust after.

If the Convention is governed on this basis (and no per is sate) all will be right, and Sample! J. Tilden will nominated.

SEVENTE WARD.

English and Randall. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUA machine is the Republican National Convention and machine is to place in nemination Gai TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since Chicago have seen fit to place in nomination Gar-field of Ohio for President and Arthur for Vice-Presi-lent, two names that have been before the people of this country in the past, and expect the people to vote for them. I would suggest for the consideration of the Democratic party the name of ex-Gov. James E. English of Connecticut, for President, and the name of the Hon. Samuel J. Ramishi of Pennsylvania for Vice-President. The former was clovering of Connecticut, and during the war was strongly Union. No. Republican can place anything against his account. The latter served his State in the House of Representatives for years with honor to himself and great in his constituents, and white he has been Speaker of the House has given enter satisfaction to that holy. With the names of English and Ramish as the standard bearers of the Democratic party, there is no such were assistant or next national election.

New York, June 12.

Begerre F. Brundage. suntry in the past, and expect the people to vote for

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Permit me to suggest what I think would be a strong ticket for the Cincinnati Convention—Tilden and Thurman. To make success certain, Tilden must be the candidate for the first place, and in opposition to the example of the Repuledit by nominating Alien G. Thurman for the second LYNN, Mass., June 11.

The Negro Voters Never Heard of Him. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT : The Chi ago nominations fall on the colored brother with the hump and dampness of a wet blanket. In this State I do not suppose that there are one hundred negro votars who ever heard of "Scarffeld," as they call the nominee. am met on all hands either with taciturnity or with I am met ou an hanus control of severe as the nomina-tions. The great bulk of the negro vote in North Caro-lina is in this, the Second Congressional District. But the monotony of Republican discust has not been broken by even one cebble hurrals for Garfield from this vast faces of negro voters. Goldssono, N. C., June 10.

Payne and Potter.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Now that e know the kind and style of ucket we are to oppose in the next Presidential compaign. I beg to suggest a win nine teket to the cinematid delegates: For President, Honry B. Payne of Ohlo. For Vice-President Clarkson N. Potter of New York. If this theet is placed in the ried, we are sure of the and of the great State of New York, and hence sure of the result.

The Gun-shot Case at West Point.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: New York laws are rigid in provision for the puntshment of second and witnesses in a duel. In the recent shooting affair is the vicinity of West Point and the legal investigation t follow, ought not the young men who prided them selves on calling peas with a fork, but were not above ransacking a stranger's trunk and stealing his pistol, to be properly held as accessories before the fact? True, i this case the seconds were all on one side, and the platels more evenly divided than that side hargained for, but that rather improaches them of cowardice than protects them from arraignment for crime. Will not Tue sur lend its potent aid to teaching in this way a salutar lesson to the youth of our national schools, colleges, and even theological seminaries, that shall convince boys that the system of making a stranger's life a hell is disgrace, fol as well as dangerous? One need neither seem to excrese a crime nor to justify a criminal in assailing this amentable incident as a direct result of the contemptible practice of lossing. It is in a to say he should have horner it quietly and sought to win their friendship, and it would have assed of some men are so constituted at which there assed of some men are so constituted the state of the his aystem of making a stranger's life a hell is disgrac-

WASHINGTON, June 13.-The Democrats have very poor chance of passing the resolution to define the nethod of counting the electoral votes this session. The resolution was thoroughly discussed in the House yester day, and the Democrats were prevented from securing a vote by the Republicans, who resorted to flitbusts vote by the Republicans, who resorted to fillustering tactics. The absence of leadership was apparent among the Republicans. Keifer of Objocattempted to play the role and faired. He gave as a reason tor fillustering against the demand for the previous question that similar than had not been allowed for debate. When the result that had not been allowed for debate. When the result that had not been allowed for debate. When the reference the first programme of the first sample of the

The Veto of the Fishery Appropriation. ROCHESTER, June 13.-Seth Green said tonight that the tievernor's veto of the State Pishery Ap-propriation bill is going to be seriously felt all along the Hudson River. To-morrow Mr. Green will discharge his BISHOP CLARK AT CONEY ISLAND.

Perhaps the First Religious Service That Has Ever Been Reld There. Religious services were held at Manhattan Beach yesterday morning, the first of a series which it is proposed to continue during the season. The initiatory services were conducted by Bishop Clark of Rhode Island. He occupied the band stand, and his audience of about 180

persons sat on the benches in front. Bishop Clark ascended the platform a few moments after 11 o'clock, and seated himsel back of a small table which supported a large round pillow of flowers. Beside the table, a music rack served reading desk. Upon the Bishop's left sat Mr.

reading desk. Upon the Bishop's left sat Mr. Gilmore with a part of his band, including the cornetiet. The musicians wore piain clothes. A mate choir sat opposite the band.

The services were begun by the singing of the long-inster doxology. Praise God, from whom all blessings flow. Bishop Clark then rose and said: It is 250 years since this coast was discovered by Hendrick Hudson, and during all that time I believe a public religious service has not been held upon this island. I think that we who enjoy it to-day cannot more appropriately begin this first service than by singing that grand old hymn of thanksgiving, beginning. Fraise to God, immortal praise. It was sung to the tune of Nuremburg.

Before offering prayer, the Bishop said that he had been requested to return thanks for those who had been rescued from the recent terrible disaster upon the Sound. He offered only a few of the prayers of the morning service, and closed with the prayer of thanksgiving for those who have escaped shipwreck. The lesson for the day was read, and "Plegel's Hymn" was sung. The Bishop took for his text a passage from the 104th Psaim— Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labor until the evening. His subject was: "What is the chief end of man?" The text, he thought, described the life of the average man. In the course of his sermon he touched upon the views of those who hold that the purpose of man's creation is other than that set forth in the Scriptures, and the train of his argument endscribed the life of the average man. In the course of his sermon he touched upon the views of those who hold that the purpose of man's creation is other than that set forth in the Scriptures, and the train of his argument ended with the conclusion that the chief end of man was to glorify God by imitating as closely as possible his moral attributes. The services were concluded by singing and the benediction. Though the rush to the Beach had not fairly begun, the piazza of the hotel was well filled by persons, who sat quietly in their chairs, evidently trying to listen. The Bishop has a clear, full voice, and the huge sounding board added force to it, so that some of the distant listeners heard most of his discourse. The opinion was expressed that many of those upon the veranda were anxious to attend the service, but were deterred by the sunny position they would have had to take, and the hope was added that a more designic place for the subsequent services would be chosen. Among those who drewner to listen to yesterday's services were them. near to listen to yesterday's services were Judge Shen, Mr. Douglas Taylor, and the Hon, John Pondir.

BRICSSON'S NEWEST ENGINE

A Modification on a Small Scale of the Fa

Amid the ponderous machinery on the hird floor of the Delamater Iron Works, in East Thirteenth street, there stood, yesterday, modest little engine designed by Capt. John Ericsson. Although it has no boiler, and is without valves of any kind, it was pumping a column of water into a tub. At the first glance it is almost impossible to discover where the power originates that moves the parts. A close inspection, however, discovers that three gas jets burn under a closed cylinder. This heats the air within the cylinder, which expands and forces a piston up through the cylinder head. The air is cooled in the upper part

pands and forces a piston upthrough the cylinder bead. The air is cooled in the upper part of the cylinder by means of what is called a water jacket, and its consequent contraction brings the piston back again.

With the gauge indicating a pressure of twenty pounds to the square inch vesterday, this little engine pumped 200 gallons of water forty-six feet an hour. One of the pseudiarities of this chaine is that it requires no attention, it will run noiselessly day and night, without variation in power, by means of three ordinary gas jets, or filteen cubic feet per hour. This being the case, the cost per hour for such an engine used in pumping Croton to the top of a high building in this city would be about three cents, reckoning gas at \$2 per thousand cubic feet. In the country a coal furnace could be used. The same air is heated over and over again. The intensity of the heat within the cylinder is only about 400 degrees Fahrenheit, and sufficient power to burst the cylinder head, it is said, could not be generated within the cylinder. It is said that this engine can be used successfully against a head of 150 feet of water. It occupies a space upon the floor of 39 by 20 inches, and is 48 inches high. Its running is noiseless.

This engine was constructed. But while the venture proved a scientific success, it was not safined was not satisfactory, and the idea, as far as ships were concerned, was abandoned. Six small engines of the description of that exhibited yesterlay were built by the Delamaters at Ericsson's instigation several years ago, and several of them, it is said star be did not patent the design until now.

A Radical Cure for Irish Famines.

A Radical Cure for Irish Pamines

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While Americans are sending money and food to the hungry peasants of Ireland, 28,500 food animals are exported from Ireland in a single week—nearly enough to feed the entire population for seven days. In the name of the American people, I protest against such wickedness. Let the English Government and the English-Irish landlords take their hands out of their pockets and relieve a mis-

ery that is of their own making.
The time has come for Irishmen to combine, rush upon the English garrison in Ireland, and make a gallant fight for life and liberty! Ireland has been a chronic beggar, in the mulst of penty, too long. The world is sick of it. Where are the Skirmishers, the herona of naval warfare channal-disciple meritarian men. Feenham, Allance men, and others! Bust Ireland be forever a manned cripple, exhibiting her deformities, miscroes, and worse to a chartisable world!

No! Although crushed, her heart still beats with the love of liberty, virtue, and glory. She may be chained and covered with blood, but she will rise again. Her enemies will discover her greatness when by deeds of valor she shall overthrow her enemies in battles.

Prenaration is need the Persan hosts. A Miliades, Prenaration is needed for the great struggle, as tireces of old prepared to meet the Persan hosts. A Miliades, a Josiua, a Barak, a Hannibal, or a new Gesar may be found, world yet the deal reland, was not beyence. The the English garrison in Ireland, and make a gallant fight

Lord Adalbert Cecil.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUR of the 6th inst. you published a letter, copied from the Cincinnati Guerie, in which Lord Adalbert Cecil was said to be "establishing a new church." I beg to say I belong to the primitive and true Ghurch of Christ, and sellong to the primitive and true Gaurch of Christ, and shall feel grateful if you will allow me a small space to say that, if the British nobleman allided to really is stoing as stated, he is not establishing a new church, but taith fully following in the good old paths of primitive Christianity, to which all earnest evangelizers would do well to return. well to return.

Thank God for sending among its such a craxy pattern of a workman that tree-ten not to be ashamed. It is represhing to learn that at least one man is not "gone out of the way," but is doing and adarming his Master's service in the midst of a perverse and crooked generation.

A Late Train Wanted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why does of the Staten Island Railroad Company give us a late rain on Salurday evening, as forcerly, for the accom-action of distormentand theatre govern A Figurals.

Garfield and Colfax. Together they were sailing in ..

Corruption's leaky bont, Which soon went down, though hard they tried To keep the craft afford. One sank, and never rose again; The other, where is he! He seeks to sail the sea.

Then weave, ye stalwart weave Corruption's warp and went

But why is Garffeld taken, And Schuyler Coltax left? Together they were richly bribed, Together loudly swore: Together on their brazen brows One bent his head, and veiled his eyes, And speaked away in shame;

s deaf and blind to blame. Press on, ye stalwart soldiers To all corruption kind! But why is darfield taken,

And Colfax left behind ! For equal crime they were contemped,

Charged by the general voice; But of the sinful twain, the worst Is now his narty's choice United in corruption's bunds. Let both succeed or fail; But why should Schneter Colfax sink,

When Garfield rides the gale? Then weave, ye stalwart weavers, And why is Collax lett?

You may escape all danger from attacks of diarrhea tysentery, or cholera marius by a little forethought in providing yourself with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Bal-sam, an old remedy, and entirely sale.—4ds.

SUNBEAMS.

-The present British Parliament contains

-The Chicago Tribune now spells have hav," and favorite without an e.

-The Lords of the Treasury have refused to lend the municipality of Dublin more money. It already owes ever \$5,000,000.

-Faribault, Minn., lays claim to having he oldest horse in the country. It is a 40-year-old mare, a descendant of the original Justin Worgan,

-The proprietor of a Louisville bone facory announces that persons leaving their bones with im can have them ground at short notice. -Rome sticks to its project of a world's

fair for 1885-6. An Boglish emprany has offered for twelve millions of dollars to currentee its success. -A. H. Clark of Groton has a ram that thinks. It thinks enough to butt at ple trees, when then is fruit on them, until the apples drop off, when it stop

thinking and goes to esting.

The Czar is the only crowned wid over pean potentates. Allonso and Christine of Spain up the roungest wedded couple; William and Augusta of Ger nauy the eldest.

-Rome spends two hundred thousand dolars on its public schools, of which ten years are it had none at all. The Romans now evince reat decree in attending the schools, and the latter are entirely madequate to the demand of the population.

-King Humbert reproaches his courtiers, who are profound adepts in all the art of finhan cun-ning, for never letting blin know the truth, which he only finds out through some poor pelitioner bod enema-to approach him through the circle of finiteer.

-The religious sect called the Dunkards is now bolding a great Convention at Linars, III. Fully thirty thousand people are in attendance, Great her-racks have been built for the three days' meeting, and the scene at the camp resembles an army even upment. -There are many in this city who will

hear with great regret of the death of Lieupdien, Henry Sebastian Rowan. He resided for several years at the Clarendon Hotel, being one and to recreat the British Government in the purchase of arms and was eminently popular. -More than 100 years ago Harrison Gray

Olls of Boston owned large tracts of land in Maine, on three towns were named after him requestively, Harri son, Gray, and Ottafield. The crozers or Overfess intend to hold a reunion next angust, to which are to be received all persons who have gone forth from the town and their descendants. -A numerous body of admirers are about

recting a statue in terra costa to the di tiognished and uate of Oxford, John Ruskin, in the drawing some of the university. The Duke of Willington has stated that when his letters and correspondence were july pub-ished a good many statues would be taken down. Ruskin need fear no such casualty. -Weitzel and Fretz, bosom friends,

vrestled for sport at a pieme, at Dayton, Ind. Fretz was

thrown violently, and he appeared to feet his decest con-siderably, though he laughed over it. A limit later ha ook up a gun to fire at a bird, clamely mased the mark and shot Weitzel through the heart. The point to deter-min is whether the killing was a collectal. -In Titusville, Pa., a few days ago. Mrs. Joseph Bushnell died from the effect of known the dead body of her tather ten days are, while attending his funeral in Pittsburgh. Her father died of ervelvelas, and at the time mentioned she had a sere on her lips, through

which her blood was powered. Her little daughter Ella is not expected to live from kissing her mother. -One of the richest and most famous monasteries in Italy is that of Monte Casmo on the time of railway between Rome and Naples: I was founded in 529, and have ntinuously existed ever since. Its library is wonderfully rich in written and crinted decements, he institution. Its abolition and confiscation are now

urged by the Italian radicals. -Provost Campbell of Greenock, presiding In Edinburgh at a meeting of the Free Church of Scal-land Total Abstinence Society, said that since becoming provost he found it a creat difficulty to give tousts at public meetings. His conscience told him he was doing wrong, and although he only filled his glass with water still be left the difficulty—he felt like Naaman of oni—and hoped the Lord would pardon him

-Mme, de Sévigné proved herself a bad prophetess when, writing to her danghter, she predicted that Racine and coff e would soon go out of fashion. The great tragic poet is yet popular in France, and the French are still moderate coffee, or rather chicory drinkers, for the quality of the francast berry decem-erates every day. Ten has been always looked on as an. exotic in Paris. No working man or woman in a t sand ever tasted tes, which is looked on as a soothing -The accounts of last year's vintage in

France, as they drop in with more and more incubrions detail, are very bad. In the claret district no viotage in this century is remembered to have yielded so little; in the haut medoc country a report shows that the sick has been only one-third of the vintage of 1875 and half that of 1878. The failing off is attributed mostly to the wet spring of 1879 and partly to the fact that the paylloxers has certainly taken held of the claret vinerards Of course the wine merchants are making their profit -At the present time there is a gentleman

in the English diplomatic service who has labored more than twenty years to attain to a Secretaryship of Legation, worth just £500 a year. Those years were spent in being transferred from Paris to Madret, Madret to El Janeira Rio to the Harris the Harris to Toloray Estato Washington, Washington to Yeddo, thence to Rome and three other European capitals in succession. During four years of the time the gentleman in question was paid. During four more he was receiving a salary of

-In Paris at least the poor player is allowed to prolong his existence beyond the ordinary term. The troupe of the Palais Royal, for example is for the most part composed of actors whose names first figured on the play bills when Charles X. was King. Con-stitutional monarchies, republics, empires, communes have all swept over them, and Geoffroy. Sheritler, Hyaeinthe, and Pellerin, who have been at the low comedy business for more than half a century, are still as capa-ble of keeping pit and bexes in a are as when they first

stepped on the stage. -Mr. Gladstone entered Parliament at 23, a year after leaving the university. Two years later Sir Robert Peet made him a lord of the Treasury, and within a year Under Secretary of State for the Colonies Lord Beaconsfield did not make his way into the House of Commons until he was 32. Of Mr. Gladstone's leading colleagues, Mr. Childers and Mr. Bright entered the House of Commons at 32, and the Marquis of Hartington at 24. of former leaders, Mr. Pitt entered at 21, and Mr. Fox

was returned at 19, two years before he could be recived in the House.

The French connection with New Caledonia dates from 1793, when Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, who had been sent in search of La Perouse, landed onits shores. It was not till 1831 that France decided to de something with it. The attempt to civilize the island proved no easy matter. Two officers and thirter .sailors were caten by the natives in the first attempt, in 1804 the Government determined to make convicts the cases. ing wedge, and to offer a handsome bonus to every im-

migrant. A good many discharged soldiers took advan-tage of this. Since 1871 great progress has been made. -The news from Constantinople gives warning that everything is going there from had to worse. It is not only the row in Albania or the might ul state of things in Armenia. Aparchy is caring onheart of the empire. The theorganization in the causal is only less than that in the provinces. There is no sublid revenue. The officials squeeze the taxpavers, but if it like drawing blood from turnips. Not a stage product or undertaking entered into by the Turkish Government with respect to the internal administration of the comtry has been observed, and what is thought muck

ous in the future is that the Salta ...The other day two delegates from Altons, charged with a petition to Prince Remarch, were received in special andmore. The Charaction and India easy rocking chair, his celebrated hound, "the real; dog, " stretched by his side, while the delegates took the d seats on a leathern couch taging his Highness. The spokesman held a roll of paper in his right hand, and, being an energetic speaker, accustomed to emphases this arguments by gestantiation, he waved his art about while addressing the chamether, regardless or the fact that his movement elected several successive decreases. erectful afterances from the watchief hound Park ently the dog rose with a fleror growt, wherear on the marrk, basin's interrupting, exclaimed. Do not down that acroll! My dog, like myself, entertains a probabil aversion to every kind of paper. He believes it a new-

The spokesman complied, and the "realm the" substitute.

The Prussian Wends, the remnant of a slavic race once established in Germany, return 4 200 of the growest superstitions of their pagan absences. The belief is general among them that the heartes used of a dead infant or maiden of tender years, brewed with certain berbeinte a beverage, will once discovered in spire the passion of love in the consumers. The era cal result of this belief is the constantly recurrent and tion of the grave's ameetity, and the manifestor of the corpses secretic disintered. Recently two graves in the new countery of Weisselson were broken open during the night, the coffine contained in their level, and the bodies of an ununcried sir! and a male incand the core next morning by the guardians of the burnst of mangled in the most revolting manner, the cash :chest, in both cases, having been computers computered its contents. A rigid search for the perpetrators of this ghastly offence is being instituted by the gradatuse the Weissensee district, but with small hope of eneces, as the superstitious savages who have, non-terral equipment within the lastice years, committed similar unit gasions within the last few years, and rages, have hitherto invariably escaped detection.